

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1962





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OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1962

Council Offices,
Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton, Hants.

(Telephone:- ALTON 2263)

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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ALTON

Chairman of the Council	...	E. H. Lucas, Esq., J.P.
Vice-Chairman	...	Cmdr. L. Derek Jones, R.N. (Retd)

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Vice-Chairman	Colonel A. C. Parry (Retd)

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W. H. Crispe, Esq.	Cmdr. L. Derek Jones, R.N. (Retd)
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The Viscountess Hampden	Colonel Sir Jervoise Scott, Bt., D.L., J.P.
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W. H. Crispe, Esq.	Captain H. J. M. Holmes

RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NO. 7 (ALTON) DISTRICT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman of Sub-Committee	...	Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover
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MEMBERS

Lady Bonham-Carter	Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, O.B.E.
Colonel J. D'Arcy Champney	The Viscountess Hampden
Mrs. H. M. Cumberbatch, J.P.	Mrs. N. S. Ryder
R. F. Fountain, Esq.	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health - R. L. Goodey,
B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health
Inspector and
Petroleum Officer - J. H. Johnson,
C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health
Inspector - A. L. Wesley,
C.R.S.I., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Resigned:- 30.4.62)
- W. R. Ayrton,
M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed:- 4.6.62)

Clerk - P. F. Mercer

Rodent Officer - J. W. Debenham

I N D E X

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PART I - General Report of the Medical Officer of Health (Pages 1-28)

Introductory Letter	...	Page 1
Accidents - Road Accidents		
Home Accidents	...	13-14
Alton Rural District - General description	...	2
Alton Rural District - Statistics of area	...	2
Ambulance facilities	...	15
Ante-natal clinics	...	19
Area Welfare Services	...	20
Child Welfare Centres	...	16
Common Lodging Houses	...	14
Deaths - Analysis of Causes	...	26
Deaths - Sex and Age Distribution	...	27
District Health Sub-Committee - List of Members	...	15
Factories Acts	...	14
General Health Services of area - Provision of	...	15
Health Education	...	14
Health Visiting	...	18
Home Help Service	...	19
Housing	...	10-12
Infectious Diseases - Prevalence of	...	28
Infectious & Other Diseases - Commentary (Pages 4-6)		
Influenza	...	5
Measles	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	5
Winter Epidemic Vomiting	...	5
Other Infectious Diseases	...	6
Laboratory facilities	...	19
Midwifery and Home Nursing Services	...	21-22
National Assistance Act, 1948.	...	10
National Welfare Foods - Distribution Centres	...	17-18

Prophylaxis (Pages 7-10)

B.C.G. Vaccination	...	Page 10
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	7
Mass Miniature Radiography Scheme	...	10
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	...	9
Smallpox Vaccination	...	8
Tetanus Immunisation	...	8
Whooping Cough Immunisation	...	8
School Health Services	...	19
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	...	13
Staff Notes	...	2
Swimming Baths	...	12
Tuberculosis Services - Chest Clinics		
Mass X-Ray Services	...	20
Venereal Disease Services	...	20
Vital Statistics - Commentary		
Births	...	3
Deaths	...	4
Deaths - Causes of	...	4
Infant Deaths	...	4
Vital Statistics - Statistical Tables (Pages 23-25)		
Births	...	23
Deaths	...	24
Infant Mortality	...	25
Neo-natal Mortality	...	25
Vital Statistics - Summary		
Infant Mortality Rates	...	3
Live Births	...	3
Still Births	...	3
Water Supplies	...	12

PART II - Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector - Sanitary Circumstances of the Area - (Pages 29-48)

Introductory Letter	...	29
Building Byelaws and Planning	...	46
Common Lodging Houses	...	34
Domestic Drainage	...	33
Factories	...	34-36
Food - Inspection and supervision	...	36-37

Food Hygiene Regulations	...	Page 38
Food Sampling	...	39
Hop-pickers' accommodation	...	33
Housing Acts	...	41
Improvement Grants for Housing (Pages 42-44)		
Discretionary Grants	...	42-43
Standard Grants	...	43-44
Milk	...	37-38
Moveable Dwellings	...	44-46
Noise Abatement Act, 1960.	...	33
Pet Animals Act, 1951.	...	41
Petroleum Spirit and Mixtures	...	44
Public Cleansing		
Cesspool emptying	...	47
Depots	...	48
Nightsoil collection	...	48
Public conveniences	...	48
Refuse collection	...	47
Public Works		
Housing	...	47
Sewerage	...	47
Rent Act, 1957.	...	41
Rodent Control	...	40-41
Sewerage	...	32
Swimming Pools	...	32
Water Supply	...	30-32

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ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-
ALTON 2263

Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton, Hants.

To the Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1962. This concerns the social, health and sanitary circumstances of the area and includes an account of the work of the Public Health Department for that year.

Improvements in the health of the community are usually faced with initial widespread resistance to change. After some time individuals in the community affected by new ideas have an opportunity of successfully communicating a fresh approach to current problems and so influence a change in the general climate of opinion. With their success, gradually such changes become incorporated in the conventions of a society. It is to be hoped that the national campaign against smoking, which was commenced in 1962, will in due course have such an effect.

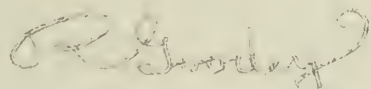
Throughout the year, apart from the minor outbreak of influenza in the first quarter, the health of the population remained good. A ready acceptance was found for oral poliomyelitis vaccine and little difficulty was experienced in maintaining a satisfactory level of immunisation in childhood against poliomyelitis, diphtheria and smallpox. It is to be hoped that plans for the housing and welfare of the aged already made can be carried out in 1963.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support; to Mr. Holden, the Clerk of the Council, to Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to the whole staff of the Public Health Department for their ready help and co-operation. I much appreciate the help of officers of other departments of the Council who have kindly provided information for this report and who have given every assistance to the Public Health Department throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ALTON RURAL DISTRICT

This district in North-East Hampshire is largely agricultural, with fruit and hop-growing areas and arable, dairy and pig farms. It is typical Hampshire countryside; in fact, the original "Hampshire Hogge" - a County emblem - was first celebrated by George Wither, of the parish of Bentworth (a Parliamentary soldier-poet whose literary and military exploits were not markedly successful).

The two large military camps at Bordon and Longmoor are, at the moment, being re-constructed. The future population figures for the area will be affected by the final size of these camps as the rural district population includes military personnel and their families.

The population for mid-1962 was estimated at 25,090, which is 930 more than in 1961.

STAFF

Mr. A. L. Wesley, Additional Public Health Inspector since the 16th October, 1952, resigned on the 30th April, 1962.

He was succeeded by Mr. W. R. Ayrton, who commenced his duties on the 4th June, 1962.

Mr. J. W. Debenham, appointed as Rodent Operator on the 18th February, 1957, was re-graded as Rodent Officer as from the 1st April, 1962.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

As at 31st December, 1962.

Area, in acres	.. 65,526
Total estimated mid-year Home Population (including military)	.. 25,090
Number of inhabited houses	.. 7,237
Rateable Value	.. £298,288
Product of the penny rate 1961-62	.. £1,187
Revised estimated product of penny rate 1962-63	.. £1,227

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

Number:- 595 (Male - 304 Female - 291)

Rate per 1,000 population:- 23.7

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births:- 6.5

STILL BIRTHS

Number:- 9

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:- 14.9

Total Live and Still Births:- 604

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year) - 10

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 16.8

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 16.2

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births
- 25.6

Neo-natal Mortality Rate -

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births - 10.1

Early neo-natal Mortality Rate -

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births - 8.4

Perinatal Mortality Rate -

Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000
total live and still births - 23.2

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths - 1

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births - 1.7

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Where small numbers are involved the rates obtained are not necessarily statistically significant.

BIRTHS

Of the total of 595 live births, 6.5% (39) were illegitimate.

The live birth rate calculated from these figures is 23.7.

This may be compared with the rates for the previous quinquennium of 18.3 in 1961, 18.7 in 1960, 17.6 in 1959, 17.3 in 1958, and 16.7 in 1957.

For this district a Comparability Factor is provided by the Registrar General in order that the birth rate in this area should be comparable with that in other areas.

As the Comparability Factor for births is 1.15, the adjusted rate is, therefore, 27.3.

The Birth Rate (provisional) for England and Wales, 1962, was 18.0 per 1,000 population (the highest since 1947).

DEATHS

Infant Deaths

Deaths under 1 year of infants in the area were 10 (9 legitimate and 1 illegitimate). Of these, 5 (4 legitimate and 1 illegitimate) died in the first week of life.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1962 was 21.4 per 1,000 live births.

Total Deaths

There were 293 deaths in this area in 1962 (156 males and 137 females). This gives a crude death rate of 11.7 per 1,000 population.

The Comparability Factor for deaths for this area is 1.07, giving an adjusted rate of 12.5.

The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1962 was 11.9 per 1,000 population.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Of the 293 deaths in 1962, 142 or 48% were ascribed to diseases of the heart and arteries, divided equally between male and female. Cancer and allied conditions were responsible for 45 deaths or 15%. Accidents of all kinds accounted for 14 deaths or approximately 5%. There were five cases of suicide, four males and one female, and 39 cases in which death was assigned to respiratory causes.

A further ten cases of lung cancer occurred this year. The total number of cases of lung cancer in males from 1953 onwards in the area is 84; the total number of all other cancers in males during these ten years is 168. Thus, 84 out of 252, exactly one case in every three of such deaths, is due to lung cancer. Some of these deaths are preventable: one of the causes of cancer of the lung, cigarette smoking, is notorious and the effect on diseases of the heart and arteries of emotional stress and injudicious diet is well known.

There was one case only of suicide by gas poisoning. It is possible to provide mains gas for domestic use which is not poisonous. The sooner this is carried out as a national policy the better.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases has considerably decreased during the last thirty years. The infectious diseases of childhood together with their after-effects accounted for a large number of children's deaths. In the last century, should a child survive the first year of life, his chances of living to adulthood were only four in five. The decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, in particular, those associated with infections of the bowel, has largely been due to measures of public health.

MEASLES

Measles, with its biennial variation in incidence, is the most common infectious disease which is notifiable. Thirty-one cases only were notified in this area for 1962 as compared with 298 cases notified in 1961. A vaccine against measles was tried out in England in 1962 but the results as yet do not appear to justify general use.

WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough notifications during the year were few. Undoubtedly the incidence has been much reduced and the disease modified by immunisation. Thirty-two cases were notified during the year, probably a small proportion of actual infections which were so modified as to be unrecognized.

WINTER EPIDEMIC VOMITING

During February, 1962, a local headmaster informed this department that fifteen children in one class at his school had been affected by an explosive outbreak of vomiting. All bacteriological investigation was negative; the children returned to school in a short time. There was little doubt that this small outbreak was of winter epidemic vomiting due to a virus.

INFLUENZA

Influenza is an infectious disease which was widespread in the early part of the year. It is not generally notifiable but some idea of the number of cases can be obtained for the area from other sources. In January, 1962, in this area, general sickness figures for adults rose to over three times the normal average and influenza accounted for over a quarter of this number. This was a small outbreak and most individual attacks were slight, one case only of influenzal pneumonia was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis first arising in the Rural District is not common. Many cases notified are of persons moving into the area. At the end of December, 1962, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the Tuberculosis Register were as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	80	62
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	22

Of these figures, the following were cases transferred in from other districts:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26	25
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	5

The above numbers include all "arrested" and "quiescent" cases in the area which have occurred during the last ten years.

During 1962 there were five new cases of tuberculosis notified in this area. Four of these originated from one family living in overcrowded conditions; they had moved into the area from a northern city some short time previously.

There were twelve persons moving into this area who were notified as having tuberculosis. One notified case removed from the district during the year.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Occasionally notifications of other infectious diseases are received, in particular, those due to streptococcal infection such as erysipelas (of which there were four cases notified) and scarlet fever (one case notified). The streptococcus is ubiquitous but the days when scarlet fever was common and virulent ceased well over fifty years ago. Some other manifestations of the streptococcus such as sore throat and tonsillitis are not notifiable.

Throughout the year investigation of other infectious diseases was carried out where necessary.

In January, at the request of a neighbouring district, investigation of contacts of persons suffering from food poisoning was carried out with negative results.

In March, an investigation was made into cases of suspected food poisoning in the Headley area. Bacteriological examination of specimens and of food proved negative. Food poisoning was not confirmed but it is possible that symptoms may have been due to a heat stable toxin which remained effective when actual bacteria were killed in cooking.

In July, a routine check was carried out on a possible carrier of typhoid fever who had recently returned from a voyage to South Africa. Findings were negative.

The Medical Officer of Health of a nearby district requested assistance in another routine investigation to discover a typhoid carrier in a family which had moved from an endemic area abroad into southern England and then into the Alton Rural District. All findings here were negative, the carrier of the disease was finally discovered outside this area.

In a rural district from time to time diseases of animals occur which are transmissible to man. Such a disease is anthrax. Necessary measures were taken in two cases when this was reported.

PROPHYLAXIS

Whilst this department is concerned with the recording of the incidence of disease, a task which in the case of some diseases such as whooping cough is now not so necessary as it used to be, prevention is, of course, its main duty. In England the infectious diseases in which this is most obvious and effective are diphtheria, poliomyelitis and smallpox.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

There have been no cases of diphtheria in this area for the last sixteen years. In England and Wales the Child Death Rate per million in 1932 was approximately 600, with about 3,000 deaths each year in the inter-war years. In 1962 the Child Death Rate per million was nil and the number of cases was 62.

All possible publicity for immunisation is given through the local authority. At the age of four months parents are reminded of the desirability of protection which can be obtained either from the local clinic or from a private doctor.

It is generally considered that in order to maintain an adequate degree of protection in the community against diphtheria at least 70% of infants should be protected by immunisation. The County has provided figures to show that in Alton Rural District the percentage of children born in 1961 and immunised in the years 1961-62 was 79.1%.

The number of injections given during the year 1962 is shown in the table below:-

Number of children who completed a course of primary immunisations and who received reinforcing injections

Ages	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Whooping Cough only		Triple Antigen		Diphtheria & Tetanus	
	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr
Under 1	3	-	2	-	-	-	105	-	1	-
1 - 4	13	1	12	1	-	-	235	9	1	-
5 - 14	12	206	2	5	-	1	5	181	4	16
Totals:	28	207	16	6	-	1	345	190	6	16

During the year 1962, therefore, 395 primary courses against diphtheria were provided for children under 14 and 419 booster doses were given in that age range.

In the first twelve months of life, 111 children completed a primary course.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

This disease can give rise to serious complications in the first two years of life. Immunisation is, therefore, usually carried out by the use of the combined or triple antigen. By the time a child has reached the age of five it is not now generally considered necessary to include whooping cough protection in the boosting dose given at the age of school entrance.

In 1962 in England and Wales there were 8,341 cases and 20 deaths. As will be seen from the preceding table protection against whooping cough, using various vaccines, was given to 558 children in this area.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Protection against tetanus, as against whooping cough, is usually provided by the triple antigen, and boosted at age 5. This is predominantly an agricultural area and cases occasionally do arise. Moreover, children of army families in the military camps frequently go overseas and such protection is valuable.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

In the first half of 1962, due to a certain small number of cases largely in the North and the Midlands, an unprecedented number of persons requested vaccination. Considered public health practice consists in vaccination of contacts and of persons at especial risk. Added to this, people going abroad may require vaccinating so that an International Certificate of Vaccination can be provided.

There are many conflicting opinions about the desirability of universal infant vaccination. However, there is little question that statistically, "group for group", those vaccinated, even decades before, have a lower mortality from this disease than those unvaccinated. It is probable that there are less complications in the years 1 to 5 than during the first year of life or later, and, therefore, the Ministry of Health suggested in October, 1962, that primary vaccination is best postponed until after the first birthday. This postponement will be reflected in figures for next year.

Universal vaccination for adults is both impossible and unnecessary; for most children over the age of 1 it is to be recommended. The percentage of infants under 12 months vaccinated in this district in 1962 is 62.5.

The table below gives a complete analysis of vaccinations at all ages in this area in 1962:-

Age at which vaccinated	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations
Under 1 year	372	-
1 - 4 years	138	94
5 - 14 years	265	486
15 yrs & over	325	1042
TOTALS:-	1100	1622

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in this area in 1962. None has been notified since 1959.

Sabin oral vaccine was available during 1962. The advantages of this vaccine over Salk vaccine have already been well publicised, particularly the fact that a greater and more lasting protection is given. Salk vaccine largely protects the individual. The gradual elimination of this disease from the general population would seem to be more possible with oral vaccine which will probably supersede Salk type vaccine.

Quadruple vaccine, vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis can be obtained. It has not yet been recommended for general use. Certain advantages of oral vaccine are absent with a vaccine containing a killed poliomyelitis component.

Very little Salk type vaccine is used in this area. The figures below show the numbers of persons in this area protected against poliomyelitis. For children of primary school age who have previously been protected by Salk type vaccine, a fourth dose of vaccine is available through clinics held in schools (here oral vaccine is given). A fourth dose for such children can also be given by the general practitioner.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS (2 Salk injections)

Total to 31st January, 1962.

Children born in the years 1943-1961	3,291
Adults born 1933-1942	1,803
Persons born before 1933 who are not yet 40 years of age	736
Others - over 40 and specials at risk	151

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS (2 Salk injections and/or 3 doses oral)

Numbers vaccinated between 1st February & 31st December, 1962.

Children born in 1962	2
Children born in 1961	154
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	103
Young persons born in years 1933-1942	43
Others	83

B. C. G. VACCINATION

School children on reaching the age of 13 are offered B. C. G. vaccination against tuberculosis if, after a preliminary skin test, this is shown to be necessary. The number of children who were tested and who received vaccination in this area is shown below. (Children and others in different age groups who require B. C. G. vaccination receive this from the Chest Clinic).

Children eligible	~	240
Children skin tested	~	204
Children receiving B. C. G. vaccination	-	185

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SCHEME

The Director of the Mass Radiography Centre, Southampton, has kindly provided the following figures for attendances at Mass Miniature Radiography sessions held in the area in March and April, 1962.

Corresponding figures for 1960 have been supplied for purposes of comparison. (It is not possible completely to separate the Urban from the Rural District figures)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>
Bordon	- 307	456
Four Marks	- 150	176
Alton	- 1878	1970
TOTALS:-	<u>2335</u>	<u>2602</u>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

It was not found necessary in 1962 to use powers under Section 47 of this Act. It is to be hoped that with the increase in welfare services envisaged over the next few years few such cases will arise. Usually some tact and forbearance and much understanding together with the Home Help Service and other assistance by the Area Welfare Officer can maintain an elderly person in the community. It is to be remembered that in 1965 15% of the population will be over 65; in 1975 this will increase to 18%.

Old persons' housing is a very important factor in enabling the aged to maintain their independence; another is the Meals on Wheels Service. Despite difficulties in running this in a rural area, it is hoped to commence this in certain parishes in 1963.

HOUSING

With the increasing number of old persons in the community housing for the elderly requires increasing priority. In a rural district the obvious difficulty of siting such houses arises in that where requirements are small and intermittent, as in an isolated village, it is difficult and uneconomic to build such houses. Allied to this difficulty is the reluctance of the elderly to move out of the area where they may have spent all or most of their life. To overcome this, the Rural Council is considering a joint housing project for old persons with Alton Urban District Council. Preferably a housing scheme for old persons should consist of bungalows and flats

on an ordinary housing estate, not far from shops, with a warden at hand if necessary. Possibly such accommodation could be distributed centrally around a Home where communal rooms for meals and recreation could be provided, and where nursing staff could look after the more frail members of the community. Loneliness can be the worst affliction of old age and a congeries of separate bungalows in the countryside does not improve this.

The coal fire is probably the most burdensome part of household duties for an old person. Apart from the fact that a very large proportion of heat goes up the chimney, the coal has to be carried and the grates cleaned out, the curtains washed and the chimneys swept. Heating is best secured through hot water pipes from a central boiler, preferably in a central building. The dirty, out-of-date and inefficient coal fire in addition to being dangerous is physically exhausting to maintain.

Mr. E. C. A. Shuttleworth, the Housing Manager, has kindly provided the following particulars of the housing position, showing applications according to parishes. The number of applications in 1962 was 240 compared with 241 in 1961.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS - 1962.

PARISH	FORMS RECEIVED	PRESENT ACCOMMODATION						Trav- ell- ers
		S(Service) R(Rented)	Relat- ives	Rooms	Carav- ans	Sold- iers in Qrs.		
Bentley	15	7 S 6 R	2					
Bentworth	1		1					
Binsted	4	1 S 3 R						
Chawton	-							
East Tisted	1	1 S						
Farringdon	4	4 S						
Four Marks	19	6 S 6 R	4	2	1			
Froyle	6	3 S	3					
Grayshott	5	4 S 1 R						
Headley	19	2 S 5 R	6	1	2	1	2	
Kingsley	2	1 R	1					
Lasham	1	1 R						
Medstead	8	2 S 4 R		1	1			
Newton Valence	4	2 S 1 R	1					
Ropley	4	2 R		1	1			
Selborne	3	2 S 1 R						
Shalden	2	2 S						
Bordon and Whitehill	141	8 S 77 R	16	14	18	6	2	
Wield	1	1 R						
West Tisted	-							
Worldham	-							
TOTALS:-	240	44 S 109 R	34	19	23	7	4	

This appears to be a convenient place to mention the problem of caravans. Caravan sites in this district are well supervised and the owners of these sites have to follow certain fairly strict regulations in order to keep a site licence. Caravans are now generally thirty feet in length, most on a hard or concrete standing with generally adequate lavatory and washing facilities but there is considerable room for improvement on some sites. However, there are few things easier than for a confined space to become cluttered and dirty, particularly if there are children continually running in and out from the muddy surrounds. Keeping the van adequately warm may present problems of condensation. Coal stoves are a very real fire risk; in one camp in 1962 two caravans were burnt out despite fire precautions.

A large number of caravans in a district will increase pressure on the housing list, approximately 1 in 9 housing applications are from caravan dwellers (including "travellers") many of whom do not appear satisfied that their overcrowded accommodation is suitable for children. In this, of course, they are completely right, the difficulty being that immediately one such family is re-housed, the position is as before with a new family going into the caravan.

In the present economic circumstances caravans as permanent dwellings have come to stay but there is no reason to shut one's eyes to the fact that they can be a problem and may create as many difficulties for a housing authority as they solve.

Frequently this department is called on to make a decision as to the fitness of a house for habitation. It is to be hoped that legislation will be passed so that, in the future, the absence of the normal amenities such as a water closet, bath, hot water system and a food store will render a house unfit if mains water and sewerage are available.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Mid-Wessex Water and the Wey Valley Water Companies supply mains water in the area, the military camps at Bordon and Longmoor have their own wells. Many isolated houses rely on rain water tanks or their own wells for water supply. This is inevitable in a widely scattered community in a rural area. The number of such houses is decreasing as homeowners are encouraged to connect to the mains.

Routine bacteriological and chemical reports are received by this department on samples from mains and water companies' wells. None was unsatisfactory in 1962. Further information concerning water supply will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of this report.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in this area although there are swimming baths with restricted entry at a school in Grayshott and at Bordon Military Camp.

Each year in England and Wales about 300 children are drowned. Learning to swim and preventive measures in this connection form part of Health Education. There were three deaths due to drowning in respect of persons living in the Rural District.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Complete sewerage of all isolated areas of the Rural District is not yet possible.

In some districts cesspool or septic tank construction is the rule; owing to the nature of the subsoil in the Buck's Horn Oak and Bentworth areas, occasional difficulty may be experienced and a sewer is the only practical alternative.

In the village of Selborne plans are being made for the provision of sewerage.

Further information will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of this report.

ACCIDENTS

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicle accidents causing death are about 7,000 each year, considerably more than deaths from infectious diseases. Dr. Bull, of the Road Injuries Research Group, has given figures which show that pedestrians account for about 45% of the fatalities, vehicle occupants and motor cyclists about 25% each, and pedal cyclists the small remainder. Police officers give talks and instruction to school children in the area and posters are displayed.

There were five deaths from road accidents in this area in 1962.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Each year I am indebted to Mr. D. F. Aiano, the Secretary of the Alton General Hospital, for kindly providing statistics of patients from the Rural area attending Alton General Hospital for accidents in the home. Alton General Hospital is only one hospital out of several in the area and many persons injured in home accidents do not attend the Casualty Department. These figures, therefore, can only very roughly show the types of injury and the age of the persons involved. They can give no idea of the numbers of home accidents nor in general their severity.

HOME ACCIDENTS - JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1962.

Approximate percentage of population at age groups.	Age	Cuts		Burns and Scalds		Falls		Miscellaneous		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	0-4	7	1	4	2	6	15	13	12	60
15	5-14	3	1	1	-	3	4	8	2	22
66	15-64	3	12	-	6	5	19	12	24	81
11	65+	1	2	-	-	8	17	3	4	35
TOTALS:-		14	16	5	8	22	55	36	42	198
		30		13		77		78		

As in most years the age group below 5, (comprising 8% of the population), made over 30% of total attendances. A certain number of these accidents at this age are due to inadequate control by parents. Thus, a four-month-old baby swallowed six "pain killer" tablets, another four "headache capsules", a two-year-old drank hair setting lotion, another two-year-old drank disinfectant, and an eight-months-old child swallowed a dummy. This last is, of course, an old-fashioned relic, the use of which still persists in a few country areas. Other injuries due to upsetting boiling tea and coffee in children aged one and two also can only be due to temporary lack of adult supervision.

Not all accidents can be avoided at this age but adult foresight and common sense can guard children from obvious dangers.

FACTORIES ACTS

Information concerning factories in the area will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of this report.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none in this area.

HEALTH EDUCATION

This is considered as one of the most important functions of a local authority. Smoking and lung cancer was the main object of attention in 1962. At the beginning of the year a tape recording of a speech by a radio personality was taken to the secondary schools in the area. Later in the year a lecture was given to adult students at the Evening Institute of Further Education. In the autumn a film was shown at all secondary schools in the area emphasising the dangers of smoking. This was preceded by a short talk and followed by answers to questions. There was also a display for a week in the schools of material illustrating the financial advantages of not smoking and the children were invited to discuss its efficacy. Throughout the year various posters were displayed.

It is very difficult to evaluate the results of this campaign. There is little question but that the whole population in the area above the age of eleven knows of the disadvantages and dangers of smoking. While national advertising emphasises the desirability of cigarettes, and the social necessity of smoking, a local campaign with very limited resources has little immediate effect. It is to be hoped that persistence in this field of Health Education will show results in the future.

Other aspects of Health Education are poster campaigns and health material and information supplied to local schools for use in teaching. This has been provided during the last year and considerable use has been made of it. Health education should direct a change in social habits which occurs naturally as each generation adapts itself to changing conditions. Largely its aim is to persuade the community to accept and act upon facts already known and to help individuals to recognize that social and health standards alter.

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

Since 1954 there has been in the County a scheme of devolution to District Health Sub-Committees of certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Meetings of the No. 7 (Alton) District Health Sub-Committee are usually held quarterly at the Rural District Council offices in Alton. Membership of the Sub-Committee is as follows:-

Chairman of Sub-Committee ... Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover
Vice-Chairman Mrs. C. Harckham

MEMBERS

- Alton Rural District Council Representatives -

Lady Bonham-Carter	Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, O.B.E.
Colonel J. D'Arcy Champney	The Viscountess Hampden
Mrs. H. M. Cumberbatch, J.P.	Mrs. N. S. Ryder
R. F. Fountain, Esq.	Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover

- Alton Urban District Council Representatives -

Mrs. M. M. Brockes	Mrs. C. Harckham
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- Nursing Association Representatives -

Mrs. G. Coke (Bentley)	Mrs. I. M. Durham (Grayshott)
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- British Medical Association -

Alan F. Goode, Esq., F.R.C.S.

- County Councillor -

W. H. Crispe, Esq.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is conducted by the Hampshire County Council who supply monthly details of journeys to the Public Health Committee. The ambulances for the area are stationed at Alton.

Applications for the use of ambulances are made to:-

The Aldershot Ambulance Station,
Laburnum Road,
Aldershot.

(Telephone Number:- Aldershot 22244)

CHILD WELFARE

Child Welfare Centres are situated throughout the District at the following places and are held on the dates and at the times given.

These centres are for the attendance of mothers and babies, and children under five. Activities at the clinics, at which a doctor and nurse attend, include advice on feeding and child management, immunisation, weighing and the distribution of welfare foods and certain medicaments.

Arrangements have been approved for the establishment of a child welfare centre in Medstead and it is anticipated that it will come into operation early in 1963.

Centres for children under the age of five years are available as follows:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Day of clinic per month</u>	<u>Time</u>
Alton	Assembly Rooms	Every Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Bentley	Memorial Hall	3rd Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Bordon	Military Families Health Centre, Bordon Camp.	1st, 3rd and 5th Thursdays	2-4 p.m.
Four Marks	The Institute	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	2-4 p.m.
Froyle	Methodist Church School	1st Friday	11 a.m. -12 noon.
Grayshott	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Headley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Kingsley	Cadet Hut	3rd Friday	3-4 p.m.
Longmoor	Welfare Centre, The Barracks.	2nd and 4th Mondays	2-4 p.m.
Oakhanger	Village Hall	3rd Friday	2-2.45 p.m.
Ropley	Church Hall (Baby Clinic)	1st Monday	2.30-4 p.m.
Selborne	Village Hall	1st Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Whitehill	Congregational Church Hall.	2nd Thursday	2-4 p.m.

NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS

National Welfare Foods are distributed from the following centres in the Alton Rural District:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Times of Opening</u>
<u>BENTLEY</u> - Bentley Post Office, London Road.	Business hours.
<u>BENTLEY</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Memorial Hall.	3rd Wednesday in month 2-4 p.m.
<u>BENTWORTH</u> - Mrs. W. C. Dyas, 3 Hall Farm Cottages.	By arrangement.
<u>BINSTED</u> - Mrs. S. M. Dade, 6 Thurstons.	By arrangement.
<u>BORDON</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Military Families Health Centre, Bordon Camp.	1st, 3rd & 5th Thursdays 2-4 p.m.
<u>FARRINGDON</u> - Messrs W. & L. Burr, Stores and Post Office.	Business hours.
<u>FOUR MARKS</u> - Child Welfare Centre, The Institute.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays 2-4 p.m.
<u>FOUR MARKS</u> - Mr. J. W. Adams, Tipper's, Winchester Road.	Business hours.
<u>FROYLE</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Church School.	1st Friday in month 11.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>GRAYSHOTT</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	1st & 3rd Fridays in month. 2-4 p.m.
<u>HEADLEY</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	2nd & 4th Fridays in month. 2-4 p.m.
<u>KINGSLEY</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Cadet Hut.	3rd Friday in month. 3-4 p.m.
<u>LASHAM</u> - Mrs. J. H. Trapaud, Southwood House, Shalden.	By arrangement.
<u>LINDFORD</u> - Mr. J. W. Barnard, Cross Road Stores.	Business hours.
<u>LONGMOOR</u> - Child Welfare Centre, The Barracks.	2nd & 4th Mondays in month. 2-4 p.m.
<u>MEDSTEAD</u> - Mrs. G. M. Windell, 2 Granary Cottages.	By arrangement.

NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS - DISTRIBUTION CENTRES (Continued)

OAKHANGER -

Child Welfare Centre,
Village Hall. 3rd Friday in month
2-2.45 p.m.

ROPLEY -

Mr. C. Forster,
Forster's Stores,
Gilbert Street. Business hours.

SELBORNE -

Child Welfare Centre,
Village Hall. 1st Wednesday in month
2-4 p.m.

SHALDEN -

Mrs. J. H. Trapaud,
Southwood House. By arrangement.

WEST TISTED -

Mr. F. J. Bayley,
Post Office Stores. Business hours.

WHITEHILL -

Child Welfare Centre,
Congregational Church Hall. 2nd Thursday in month
2-4 p.m.

WIELD -

Mr. A. D. Bentley,
Village Stores & Post Office,
Upper Wield. Business hours.

HEALTH VISITING

The following are the Health Visitors and the areas which they serve:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>District</u>
Mrs. J. E. Morrow, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	13 Whitedown, Alton. (Phone: Alton 2097)	Alton (East), Binsted, Chawton, Farringdon, East & West Worldham, Wyck.
Miss V. Gawthorp, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Cherry Croft, Liphook Road, Headley, Bordon. (Phone: Headley Down 3322)	Grayshott.
Miss I. K. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	No. 1 Bungalow, Infant Welfare Centre, Bordon Camp. (Phone:- Bordon 369)	Bordon, Headley, Kingsley.
Miss E. M. May, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Resigned: 1.10.62)	22 Gosling's Croft, Selborne. (Phone: Selborne 219)	Blackmoor, East & West Tisted, Newton Valence, Selborne.
<u>NOTE:-</u> Health Visiting work for the Selborne area is being shared temporarily by neighbouring health visitors.		
Miss M. C. Tate, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Spadgers, Gascoigne Lane, Ropley. (Phone: Ropley 3237)	Medstead and residual visiting in Four Marks & Ropley district not covered by Mrs. Cooper
Miss D. McKenzie, S.R.N., S.M.B(1), H.V.	c/o Hampshire County Council Health Centre, Bramblys Grange, Basingstoke. (Phone: Basingstoke 1878)	Alton (West), Bentley, Bentworth, Binsted (pt Froyle, Lasham, Shalde: Wield.
Mrs. J. M. Cooper, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Cissbury, Redhill, Four Marks. (Phone: Medstead 2278)	Ropley & neighbouring area. (Patients of Drs. Happel & Biss only)

HOME HELP SERVICE

A scheme of domestic help is available. The helpers are experienced women carefully chosen for their suitability for the work. They will run the home carefully, their job being to take over the housewife's work.

Home Helps are available for the following types of cases:- when the housewife is sick or has to have an operation; when a new baby is expected; when several members of a household are ill at one time; and to give help to the elderly and infirm.

Application for a Home Help, accompanied by a medical certificate, should be made to the District Organiser. The charge depends on the hours worked and the income of the family after certain allowances have been made.

Division VI includes the Rural District of Alton and the Divisional Organiser, Mrs. R. Holmes, has her office at the Town Hall, Petersfield, (Telephone Number:- Petersfield 771/773 - Ext. 18), to whom application should be made for a Home Help.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations of clinical matter (sputum, swabs etc.) and of water, milk and foodstuffs are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, (Telephone Number:- Winchester 3807).

Chemical analyses of water, sewage, milk and other samples are carried out by arrangement with the Public Analyst, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Portsmouth, (Telephone Number:- Portsmouth 23641).

Thanks are expressed to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Portsmouth, for their ready advice and assistance granted during the year.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinics are held every Thursday at Alton General Hospital.

The medical officers attending the Alton clinics at the end of the year were as follows:-

- 1st Thursday - Drs. W. S. Larcombe and E. P. H. Shortt.
- 2nd Thursday - Drs. T. C. and M. B. Wilson.
- 3rd Thursday - Dr. Helen E. Larcombe.
- 4th Thursday - Mr. A. F. Goode.

Ante-natal relaxation classes are held at the Assembly Rooms, Alton, every Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Clinics are held as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Orthopaedic | - Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton. |
| Ear, nose and throat | - Alton General Hospital. |
| Dental | - At schools. |
| Ophthalmic and orthoptic | - Alton General Hospital. |
| Child guidance | - Health Centre, Winchester. |
| Speech therapy | - Alton General Hospital. |

TUBERCULOSIS

Chest Clinics

Chest clinics which serve this district are as under:-

- ALDERSHOT - Northfield Hospital,
Redan Road,
Aldershot.
(Phone:- Aldershot 20885)
- BASINGSTOKE - Basingstoke General Hospital,
Hackwood Road,
Basingstoke.
(Phone:- Basingstoke 1910)
- WINCHESTER - Royal Hampshire County Hospital,
Romsey Road,
Winchester.
(Phone:- Winchester 5151)

Mass X-Ray Services

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit serving this area is:-

Southampton Mass Radiography Unit,
7 Archer's Road,
Southampton. (Phone:- Southampton 26549)

Medical Director:- Dr. M. E. Moore.

Secretary:- E. Brown, Esq.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Special clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases are:-

ALDERSHOT - Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Women: Wednesdays 10.30 a.m. - 12.00 noon
2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Men: Wednesdays 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

WINCHESTER - Royal Hampshire County Hospital,
(Out-Patients' Annexe),
Romsey Road,
Winchester.

Women: Mondays 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Men: Saturdays 10.30 a.m. - 12.00 noon

AREA WELFARE SERVICES

Area Welfare Officer:-

Mr. W. T. Pepper,
14 King George Avenue,
Petersfield.
(Phone: Petersfield 1199)

Monday-Thursday - 9.0 a.m. - 1.0 p.m.
Friday - 9.0 a.m. - 12 noon

Area Mental Welfare Officer:-

Mr. A. C. Wood,
Manor Park House,
Aldershot.
(Phone: Aldershot 20395)

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Relief duties to cover holidays, sickness or emergency calls are undertaken by neighbouring nurse-midwives.

District served	Name and present address	Service given
Alton (part) Chawton Farringdon	Mrs. M. A. Staples, S.R.N., S.C.M. 1 Pond Cottages, Chawton. (Phone: Alton 2379)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Alton (part) Holybourne Shalden (part)	Miss E. J. Howton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. 14 Elmwood Close, Alton. (Phone: Alton 3165)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Bentley Binsted E. & W. Worldham Froyle	Mrs. K. V. Hutton, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. The Crest, Inhams Road, Holybourne, Alton. (Phone: Alton 3213)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Barford Bramshott Chase Grayshott Headley Common Headley Down (part) Hearn	Miss M. A. Cuff, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. Nurse's Cottage, School Road, Grayshott. (Phone: Hindhead 409)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Lindford Hollywater Headley Headley Down (part) Deadwater Standford Arford Passfield	Mrs. R. P. Eames, S.R.N., S.C.M. Lurganboy, Stonehill Road, Headley Down. (Phone: Headley Down 2170)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Beech Bentworth Four Marks Lasham Medstead Shalden Wield	Miss M. I. Flory, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. Stretfield, Five Ash Lane, Medstead. (Phone: Medstead 2100)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Ropley and neighbouring area (Patients of Drs. Happel and Biss only)	Mrs. J. M. Cooper, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. H.V. Cert. Cissbury, Redhill, Four Marks. (Phone: Medstead 2278)	Midwifery, general nursing & health visiting.

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING (Continued)

District served	Name and present address	Service given
Selborne Blackmoor E. & W. Tisted Drift Road Oakhanger Newton Valence Empshott Longmoor Camp	Miss E. M. May, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. H.V.Cert. 22 Gosling's Croft, Selborne. (Phone: Selborne 219) (Resigned: 1.10.62)	Midwifery, general nursing & health visiting.
<u>NOTE:-</u> District nursing and midwifery duties for the area temporarily undertaken by Miss E. J. Howton, 14 Elmwood Close, Alton. (Phone: Alton 3165)		
Bordon Camp Bordon Village Whitehill Kingsley Hogmoor Road Fir Grove Shortheath Common	Miss E. P. Goudie, S.R.N., S.C.M. No. 2 Bungalow, Infant Welfare Centre, Bordon Camp. (Phone: Bordon 292)	Midwifery & general nursing.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 1)

B I R T H S

Total Population		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
		25,210	25,360	25,000	24,160	25,090
Live Births Legitimate	Male	200	221	236	217	280
	Female	205	206	204	203	276
	Total	405	427	440	420	556
Live Births Illegitimate	Male	20	8	15	9	24
	Female	11	12	12	13	15
	Total	31	20	27	22	39
Total Live Births		436	447	467	442	595
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population		17.3	17.6	18.7	18.3	23.7
England and Wales		16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0

Still Births Legitimate	Male	2	3	4	1	6
	Female	4	7	4	3	3
	Total	6	10	8	4	9
Still Births Illegitimate	Male	1	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	1	1	0	0	0
Total Still Births		7	11	8	4	9
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)		15.8	18.0	16.8	8.9	14.9
Total Live and Still Births		443	458	475	446	604

Comparability Factor is 1.15, so the adjusted Live Birth Rate for this District is 27.3, which is the figure for comparative purposes with England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

D E A T H S

(Table 2)

From		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
All Causes	Male	164	132	132	134	156
	Female	154	121	127	153	137
	Totals	318	253	259	287	293
Death Rate per 1,000 total population.		12.6	9.9	10.4	11.8	11.7
Average for England and Wales total population.		11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9

The Death Rate Comparability Factor for this District is 1.07, allowance thus being made for local differences in the sex and age distribution of the population.

The adjusted Death Rate for this area, therefore, is 12.5.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 3)

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

Deaths under 1 year of age. (legitimate)		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Male	5	6	3	6	3
	Female	4	4	0	2	6
Deaths under 1 year of age (illegitimate)	Male	2	1	0	0	1
	Female	0	0	1	0	0
	Totals:	11	11	4	8	10
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		25.2	24.6	8.6	18.1	16.8
England and Wales Rate per 1,000 live births		22.5	22.0	22.0	21.4	21.4

N E O - N A T A L M O R T A L I T Y

Number of Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age. (legitimate)		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Male	5	4	1	2	2
	Female	2	3	0	2	3
	Totals:	7	7	1	4	5
(illegitimate)	Male	2	1	0	0	1
	Female	0	0	1	0	0
	Totals:	2	1	1	0	1

Percentage of illegitimate live births - 6.5%
 Maternal deaths including abortion - 1
 Maternal Mortality Rate - 1.7

Attention is drawn to the fact that these rates for the Rural District, owing to the small numbers involved, are not statistically significant and rate comparisons with other areas or earlier years may be misleading.

(Table 4)

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Disease		Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	0	0	0
2. Tuberculosis, other	..	0	0	0
3. Syphilitic disease	..	0	0	0
4. Diphtheria	..	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	..	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal infections	..	0	0	0
7. Acute poliomyelitis	..	0	0	0
8. Measles	..	0	0	0
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases	..	0	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	1	4	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	7	3	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	0	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	0	2	2
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	..	13	12	25
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	0	1	1
16. Diabetes	..	0	3	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	13	29	42
18. Coronary disease, angina	..	23	16	39
19. Hypertension with heart disease	..	1	5	6
20. Other heart diseases	..	25	19	44
21. Other circulatory disease	..	9	2	11
22. Influenza	..	0	2	2
23. Pneumonia	..	10	10	20
24. Bronchitis	..	9	2	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	..	3	3	6
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	3	0	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	0	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	1	0	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	..	0	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	..	5	0	5
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	..	18	13	31
33. Motor vehicle accidents	..	4	1	5
34. All other accidents	..	6	3	9
35. Suicide	..	4	1	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	..	0	0	0
All causes		156	137	293

(Table 5) THE SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age	Male	Female
Under 1 year	4	6
1 - 9 years	5	1
10 - 19 years	5	2
20 - 29 years	2	0
30 - 39 years	2	5
40 - 49 years	7	4
50 - 59 years	15	8
60 - 69 years	31	16
70 - 79 years	48	51
80 - 89 years	36	35
90 - 99 years	1	9
100 and over	0	0
Total:-	156	137
	293	

(Table 6)

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is an analysis of the notifications of infectious diseases received during the year, with the five preceding years for comparison:-

Disease	Totals for					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	12	6	29	10	5	1
Whooping Cough	37	36	26	35	10	32
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic)	1	4	2@	0	0	0
Measles	235	101	536	35	297	31
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute pneumonia	10	20	4	2	3	1
Dysentery	3	6	5	21	4	0
Typhoid & para- typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	1	0	2	3	4
Meningococcal infection	0	1	0	0	0	0
Meningitis unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food poisoning	2	1	0	0	0	0
Puerperal pyrexia	2	1	2	0	2	0
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	2	0	0	0	0
Totals:-	304	179	604	105	324	69

@ One of these cases was subsequently not confirmed as being poliomyelitis.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1962

S A N I T A R Y C I R C U M S T A N C E S
O F T H E A R E A
.....O.....

ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-
ALTON 2263.

Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton,
Hants.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my report on the Sanitary Circumstances of Alton Rural District for the year 1962.

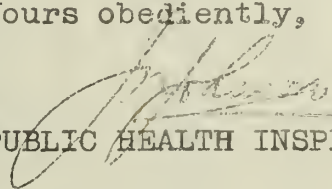
Once again progress in the field of housing has been steady with the provision of new dwellings both by private enterprise and by the Council, the improvement of existing houses to a modern standard by means of Improvement Grants, and the demolition or restoration of unfit houses.

A considerable number of these newly constructed dwellings, not being in sewered areas, are drained to septic tank systems and problems of tank emptying and other allied difficulties will undoubtedly arise at a future date in some parts of the District unless sewers are provided.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year and of recording my thanks to the officers of other departments for their assistance and co-operation on all occasions.

I particularly wish to acknowledge the loyal and efficient work of the Staff of the Public Health Department and to thank them for all their help and co-operation throughout 1962.

Yours obediently,



CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

PART II
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
WATER SUPPLY

All built-up areas of the District have piped main supplies from the Wey Valley Water Company and the Mid-Wessex Water Company. Supplies have been satisfactory throughout the year, both in regard to quantity and to quality.

Samples from the main supplies are regularly taken for analysis by the water undertakers themselves, and copies of analysts' reports are submitted to the Council.

Other domestic supplies in the District are from wells, springs and underground rain water storage tanks.

The following table indicates the number of properties and approximate population served by main water:-

Parish	Area (acres)	Number of Houses	No. of houses supplied	Estimated population supplied
Bentley	2,483	255	255	850
Bentworth	3,763	196	186	560
Binsted	7,799	563	409	1,230
Chawton	2,194	157	120	360
East Tisted	2,621	73	67	185
Farrington	2,105	178	152	460
Four Marks	1,502	599	576	1,720
Froyle	4,641	214	214	720
Grayshott	901	573	568	1,700
Headley	4,771	1,133	1,025	3,200
Kingsley	1,540	144	139	430
Lasham	1,797	49	46	180
Medstead	2,809	551	430	1,290
Newton Valence	2,069	91	46	140
Ropley	3,704	486	390	1,150
Selborne	4,830	366	284	850
Shalden	2,160	144	125	370
West Tisted	2,356	68	44	130
Whitehill	5,509	1,210	1,060	3,180
Wield	2,104	74	64	200
Worldham	3,868	113	104	310
TOTALS:-	65,526	7,237	6,304	19,210

NOTE: The above figures apply to private dwellings only and do not include any living accommodation in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps which have their own piped water supplies. (approximately 500 dwellings - estimated population - 2,100)

As aforesaid, all built-up areas have piped main supplies but there still remain isolated pockets of development which rely upon other sources of water supply. Unfortunately, for economic reasons, it has not so far been found possible to extend the mains to these areas.

Samples of water from supplies other than main were submitted for analysis during the year as follows:-

- Case A - 2 bacteriological - unsatisfactory.
(The supply is from a well in an isolated area where the water company's main is not readily available. The users continued using the supply for household purposes and temporary arrangements were made for a mains supply from a neighbour's agricultural service pipe for drinking and kitchen purposes until permanent arrangements can be made)
- Case B - 2 bacteriological - unsatisfactory.
(This arose out of a complaint from the tenant of a bungalow that the supply from an underground rain water storage tank was unsatisfactory. As a result of an informal notice to the owner, the property was connected to the mains)
- Case C - 4 bacteriological - 1 chemical.
(A series of samples from a well serving an isolated property varied considerably in results. Work to exclude surface water pollution were carried out but proved to be ineffective. A main supply is not available and the users were advised to boil all water before consumption, and to consider the provision of an underground rain water storage tank as a means of supply)
- Case D - 1 bacteriological - satisfactory.
(This sample was from the main supply of the Wey Valley Water Company and was taken to reassure an occupier who suspected that the water was bacteriologically unfit. As indicated, the sample was entirely satisfactory)
- Case E - 3 bacteriological - 1 chemical - all satisfactory.
(These samples were taken from a well serving an isolated property which the owner proposed to improve with the aid of a Discretionary Improvement Grant. As the cost of connection to the mains was prohibitive, it was proposed to use the existing well to supply the improved dwelling.
All samples to date have proved entirely satisfactory)
- Case F - 1 bacteriological - unsatisfactory.
(This sample was in connection with a farm which has a mains supply but the owner in view of the cost proposed to discontinue the mains supply and to use instead a well which formerly had supplied the farm but had not been in use for many years. As a result of the analysis report, the farmer was advised that the supply was unsatisfactory for domestic use)
- Case G - 2 bacteriological
(These samples, taken at the end of the year, were from two supplies to a large property undergoing extensive alterations. The supplies are from a well and a pumped spring. Further investigations including chemical analysis are being undertaken)

In addition to the above, four samples for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis were taken from new wells being sunk in connection with two new dwellings under construction. Further sampling is being undertaken.

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

Total number of samples taken:-

Bacteriological	- 19	}	22
Chemical	- 3		

A mains extension to serve properties in the Sleaford area was completed during the year and all properties on the line of the main were connected.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are no public swimming pools in the district but there are two restricted use pools.

One, in Bordon Camp, is for the use of military personnel and families only and is under constant supervision by the Army Hygiene Section.

The other is at Grayshott School, for the use of the school children only, under supervision of the teaching staff. It has a filtration and chlorination plant and samples for analysis were found satisfactory.

SEWERAGE

Areas of the District already sewered are as follows:-

- (a) Part of Bentley, the effluent being treated by broad land irrigation.
- (b) The Holt Pound area of Binsted, with discharge into the sewers of the Farnham Urban District Council.
- (c) Lindford, Bordon, Whitehill, in the Parish of Whitehill, with discharge into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford.
- (d) Arford and Headley Down in the Parish of Headley, also discharging into the Lindford treatment works.
- (e) The Parish of Grayshott.

A scheme for the sewerage of the Greatham area of Whitehill, with discharge into the sewers of the Petersfield Rural District Council, was completed during the year.

A scheme for the village of Selborne was also under consideration and has reached the enquiry stage.

The Military Camp areas of Bordon and Longmoor including approximately 500 quarters, are sewered and all dwellings are connected. The Bordon Camp area discharges into the Council's treatment works at Lindford but the Longmoor Camp area discharges into the War Department's own works.

Generally the larger Council housing estates where sewers are not available are provided with their own treatment plants.

DOMESTIC DRAINAGE

During the year connections to the Council's sewers continued steadily. Where a system with a septic tank or cesspool is connected to a sewer, the tank is emptied and filled with soil or rubble after perforating the base of the tank to allow the escape of subsoil water.

In areas not provided with sewers, the provision of new septic tank systems also continued steadily.

Connections to sewers during the year were as follows:-

Area	<u>Connections during 1962</u>	<u>Total connections to date</u>	
	<u>Private</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>
Holt Pound	5	79	0
Whitehill	110	594	358
Headley	68	427	108
Grayshott	39	381	28
Greatham	24	24	0
TOTALS:-	246	1,505	494

Total number of properties sewered - 1,999

This figure excludes approximately 500 military dwellings at Bordon and Longmoor, which are sewered as shown above.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The above Act came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, and under Section 1, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Apart from action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrate.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft or by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers.

One complaint regarding noise from the fans of a chicken broiler house was investigated but no statutory action was found necessary.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HOP-PICKERS

Control over accommodation for hop-pickers provided by farmers is by means of Byelaws made by the Council under Section 270 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These Byelaws contain provisions relating to repair, cleanliness, overcrowding, cooking and sanitary facilities, water supply etc. and during the picking season regular visits were made to ensure compliance with these Byelaws. Only minor infringements were noted, dealt with immediately by informal action.

The number of huts in use and of pickers employed has declined enormously since the installation of hop-picking machines which are operated mainly by local labour.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no such premises in the district.

FACTORIES

Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, the District Council is the authority responsible for enforcing the provisions regarding sanitary accommodation in all factories and, in addition, the provisions with respect to cleanliness, overcrowding, workroom temperature and ventilation, and floor drainage in all factories where mechanical power is not used.

The following particulars are those prescribed on the administration of the above Act:-

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecut- ed (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (Non-power)	2	3	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Power)	68	22	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	145	70	22	NIL

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:-	4	3	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110			Section 111		
No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Of the above registered factories, these mainly consist of garages (motor vehicle repairs) and builders' yards (joinery). There is one factory engaged on fibre glass fabrications, one concrete block works, three light engineering factories, one blouse factory, one laundry, one brickworks and one toy factory.

There is only one factory, the fibre glass works, employing over twenty persons.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There are no slaughterhouses in the District. The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, required each local authority to review and report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the existing and future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities and on the facilities either available or likely to become available to meet these requirements.

It was considered, after due consultation with interested parties, that the existing facilities in neighbouring and nearby districts were adequate and a report was made accordingly.

The following foodstuffs were inspected in shops and stores and surrendered for condemnation:--

Foodstuffs Condemned

Carcase Meat

Beef	- 140 lbs.
Pork	- 70 lbs.
Lamb	- 113 lbs.

Tinned Food

	<u>Tins</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Corned Beef	57	247 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Corned Mutton	10	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cooked Ham	1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Sausages	2	1 lb.
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	1 lb.
Pork Shoulder	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Ox Tongue	1	6 lbs.
Stewed Steak	2	2 lbs.
Pork Kidney	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Pears	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Packeted Food

19 packets of meat, fish, peas and cakes.

With canned foods the usual causes of unfitness for human consumption were either leakage of the container resulting in simple decomposition or bacterial action within the food itself due mainly to incomplete sterilization of the contents during processing; this in turn resulted in the production of gas and the subsequent blowing of the container.

The fresh beef referred to above was from a carcass slaughtered outside the District and delivered by wholesale butchers to a school kitchen in this area. After notification from a neighbouring authority where meat from the same carcass had been delivered, that the meat had a tainted odour, preparation of the meat in the school kitchen was stopped. Examination revealed that the meat had a strong uraemic taint and was unfit for human consumption.

The packeted food and lamb carcass meat became unfit for human consumption through the breakdown of refrigerators.

A can of salmon was brought to the Council office by a complainant alleging that it contained particles of glass. Analysis showed the particles to be struvite crystals (magnesium ammonium phosphate) which have the appearance of glass fragments. Magnesium ammonium phosphate is naturally present in canned fish and it has no health significance when present in crystalline form.

On another occasion a portion of lamb's liver infested with a maggot was brought to the office. This maggot was identified as hover fly maggot (syrphid) which feeds on aphids (greenfly) and could have reached the liver via some nearby vegetable material which harboured aphids. The specimen was of no pathological significance.

MILK

All milk retailed in the District now has to be covered by one of the Special Designations - "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested".

Licences to use a Special Designation in relation to milk are issued by the Council under delegated powers from the Hampshire County Council.

Those in force throughout the year were as follows:-

- (1) Pasteurised - Dealers' licences - 4
- (2) Tuberculin Tested - Dealers' licences - 3

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, require the Council to keep a register of persons carrying out the trade of Milk Distributor at or from premises in their district and also of premises used as dairies (other than dairy farms).

Three such persons and three such premises are registered.

22 samples of milk were taken and submitted for the appropriate statutory tests and all passed satisfactorily.

Continued concern was expressed in many quarters about the incidence of brucella organisms in raw tuberculin tested milk. This organism can cause undulant fever in man. Despite the vaccination schemes against brucella infection, difficulty in eliminating the organism from raw milk is still experienced. From a public health point of view, danger of infecting man via the milk supply could be prevented if all milk for human consumption was to be pasteurised.

MILK (Continued)

There are no food or ice cream manufacturers in the District.

During the year 11 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, making the total number of such premises 59. All these premises are village shops and stores retailing pre-packed ice cream kept in refrigerators.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

These Regulations contain provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises where food is handled. A memorandum on the provisions of the Regulations has been circulated to the occupiers of all food premises in the District.

All the above premises are retail or wholesale. There are no food manufacturers.

Routine inspection of food premises continued during the year. Generally the standard was good but several cases of minor infringements were dealt with by informal notice as follows:-

Reg. 6	- Food equipment to be kept clean	- Notices - 1
8	- Food placed as to involve risk of contamination	- Notices - 1
14	- Food rooms communicating with sanitary accommodation	- Notices - 2
	- Sanitary conveniences insufficiently ventilated	- Notices - 2
	- Lack of "wash hands" notices	- Notices - 4
16	- Wash hand basins to be provided	- Notices - 4
18	- Lockers for outdoor clothing to be provided	- Notices - 2
19	- Hot water supply to sink to be provided	- Notices - 2
20	- Food rooms to be properly lighted	- Notices - 3
21	- Food rooms to be properly ventilated	- Notices - 2
23	- Food rooms to be kept clean	- Notices - 3
	- Food rooms to be kept in good repair	- Notices - 2
24	- Accumulation of refuse in food rooms	- Notices - 2

In all the above cases, the requirements were carried out immediately.

A problem, however, arose regarding one café where conditions deteriorated to such an extent that official action became necessary and the owner was served with a summons under four regulations in respect of lack of cleanliness etc. of premises, equipment and sanitary accommodation. The proprietress was convicted and fined with costs. In addition, she was disqualified from operating catering premises for a period of three months.

FOOD SAMPLING

Sampling for food for adulteration is carried out by the Hampshire County Council (as the Food and Drug Authority), and I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the following information which he has kindly supplied:-

1. Milk Samples

433 samples of milk, including 62 of Channel Islands, were procured. No instances of added water occurred but 37 of the samples were adversely reported upon due to deficiencies of fat. 36 of the unsatisfactory samples were from individual churns of milk, each forming part of a larger consignment which was being delivered to a wholesale dairy for processing and bottling, the average fat content of the total quantity being in each case of the required standard. Thus, no prejudice to individual purchasers arose, as the milk was being bulked together on arrival at the receiving dairy. The remaining sample which proved to be deficient in fat was from only part of a consignment, the remainder having been diverted to another dairy company. The discrepancy was not serious but further checks from the supply in question are being made.

2. Miscellaneous Samples

29 samples of other food and drugs were obtained, these including spirituous liquors, meat products, sweets, cake mixtures, jam, cream, ice cream, butter, soft drinks, bread and biscuits. Two of the samples were unsatisfactory, as follows:-

A sample of so-called milk food biscuits was reported to contain only 4.3 per cent of full cream milk solids, an amount considered insufficient to warrant the description "Milk Food". The matter was taken up with the manufacturer, who agreed to amend the description by deleting the reference to "food" and on this basis the product was regarded as satisfactory.

Legal proceedings were taken against a firm of bakers in respect of a sample of milk bread which contained only 1.7 per cent of milk solids. Although there is no officially prescribed minimum for such products, the proportion of milk solids in milk bread is normally of the order of 5 per cent or more and, in view of the considerable deficiency involved, legal proceedings were taken under the general provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. The firm concerned were also involved in further proceedings which arose from a complaint alleging the presence of mould in a sausage roll sold at one of the Company's shops, the complaint having been reported by a member of the public. Both cases were heard before the same Court and the Company were fined £5 in respect of the deficient milk loaf and £20 with regard to the offending sausage roll. In addition, they were ordered to pay seventeen guineas' costs.

3. General

During routine visits to traders, attention was given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, with regard to their application to the labelling and description of food and drugs.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the primary obligation is upon the Council to ensure that so far as it is practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice, although it does not relieve the owners or occupiers of premises of their responsibility for the actual destruction of rats and mice.

In accordance with the above, the Council's Rodent Officer makes regular routine inspections of all agricultural and commercial property drawing the occupiers' attention to any infestations and advising, when required, on methods of treatment.

Although a general service of treatment is not given, it is found desirable in some cases affecting agricultural and commercial property, particularly where infestations affect more than one property, for a treatment service to be given upon charge on an "ad hoc" basis. As regards private houses, a free treatment service is given upon request.

Appreciation is again expressed to Mr. J. W. Debenham, the Council's Rodent Officer, for his efficient services rendered during the year.

General inspections and treatments were carried out throughout the District as follows:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Council	Private	Agricultural	Other	
Number of properties in District	10	6,917	630	370	7,927
Number of properties inspected	10	216	360	130	716
Number of properties infested	10	170	30	22	232
Number of properties treated	10	170	26	21	227

Under the general heading "Type of Property", Council houses are included under column "private". Refuse tips, sewage works, depots and the like are shown under column "Council".

The tables relate only to the number of properties inspected and/or treated and not to the number of inspections or visits. Treatments always involve several visits during the work and follow-up visits to ensure total clearance of infestation. The Council properties are visited regularly once a month and oftener if necessary.

The number of inspections and/or visits actually made were:-

Council properties	- 132
Dwelling houses (private)	- 588
Agricultural premises	- 435
Business and other premises	- 270

TOTAL:- 1,425

RODENT CONTROL (Continued)

As regards infestation of sewers, this is no problem as all are new. Periodically test baits are laid in the more vulnerable sections and should at any time a "take" be found, then the whole of the particular system will be treated. So far no "takes" have been recorded in any of the Council sewers.

As with water supply and sewerage, the Military Authorities have their own arrangements for rodent control in Bordon and Longmoor Camps but, whenever necessary, as happened two or three times during the year, the Council's Rodent Officer co-operated with the Military Authorities in problem cases.

In addition to the service of Rodent Control, assistance was also given to the public in connection with other pests as follows:-

Wasps' nests destroyed	-	7
Treatments for flies	-	7
Treatments for fleas	-	5
Treatments for ants	-	3
Treatments for bats	-	5
Treatments for bees	-	11
Treatments for black beetles	-	2

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There is one shop in the District licensable under this Act.

Several inspections were made during the year without cause for any action.

HOUSING ACTS

The following shows action taken as regards unfit houses:-

Number of houses demolished as a result of formal action	.....	19
Number of houses demolished by owners voluntarily	.....	10
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	.....	2
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	.....	22
Closing Orders made	.....	NIL

RENT ACT, 1957.

There were no applications received for a certificate of disrepair under the above Act.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR HOUSING

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into force on the 14th June, 1959, and introduced a new system of "standard grants" to supplement the existing system of "discretionary grants", at the same time making a number of changes in the latter.

The new grants became available only towards the cost of installing "standard amenities", i.e., a bath, a water closet, a wash hand basin, a hot water supply and a food store, in dwellings which lacked any of these amenities but differing from "discretionary grants" in that they are claimable as of right, subject to conditions. The amount of grant is one-half of the cost actually incurred on the works, subject to a maximum grant of £155.

The main changes in "discretionary grants" system are in the conditions, the conditional period being reduced from 20 years to 10 years, and the letting requirement being relaxed so that a property can be sold after three years from completion of improvements to another owner-occupier.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Applications for discretionary grants remained steady during the year, 24 proposals in respect of 33 houses being approved, bringing the grand total since inception of the scheme to 260 proposals for 379 houses. Of these, 318 properties had been completed by the end of the year, 19 during 1962.

The estimated cost of works shown below relates to works of improvement only and do not include the cost of incidental repairs. Such repairs, however, have to be effected to comply with the standard. Thus, 19 houses during the year under this scheme were thoroughly repaired as well as improved, in this way obviating any possible action under the repair sections of the Housing Acts.

It follows that since the inception of the Discretionary Improvement Grant Scheme, 318 houses have been made fit in all respects.

	During 1962	Up to 1962	Total
Number of formal approvals granted	24	236	260
Number of houses in approved applications	33	346	379
Number of houses in completed schemes	19	299	318
Estimated cost of works	£25,198	£223,631	£248,829
Amount of grant approved	£11,341	£94,444	£105,785
Average cost of work per house	£764	£646	£657
Average grant per house	£344	£273	£279

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS (Continued)

Of the 33 houses in approved applications during 1962, 14 were for owner-occupiers, 6 for farms and estates, and 13 for tenanted houses.

Of the total of 379 houses,

118 were for owner-occupiers,
215 were for farms and estates,
46 were for tenanted houses.

STANDARD GRANTS

The response from the public to this new system of grants was maintained. There were 59 applications approved during 1962. The total maximum grant applicable to the 52 approved schemes completed amounted to £7,575, although in fact every application did not finally rank for a maximum grant as seen below.

It was again noted that a number of standard grant schemes took longer over execution than discretionary grant schemes, this being accounted for by the fact that in these cases work was being done on the "do it yourself" principle by the owners at evenings and weekends. In all such cases so far completed, however, the quality of workmanship has been found entirely satisfactory.

Contrary to the discretionary grant scheme where a single application can cover a number of houses, a separate application for each house is necessary for standard grants, so that the number of applications and number of houses concerned is the same.

Period	Applic- ations approved	Maximum Grant applic- able	Completed Schemes				
			Number	Maximum grant applic- able	Total cost	Grant paid	Savings on Maximum
Up to 1962	197	£28,025	128	£17,970	£37,589	£15,927	£2,043
During 1962	59	£8,440	52	£7,575	£15,146	£6,158	£1,417
TOTAL:	256	£36,465	180	£25,545	£52,735	£22,085	£3,460

AVERAGE MAXIMUM GRANT PER HOUSE

Up to 1962	...	£140
During 1962	...	£146
Total:-	...	£142

AVERAGE COST OF WORK PER HOUSE

Up to 1962	...	£294
During 1962	...	£291
Total:-	...	£293

AVERAGE GRANT PER HOUSE

Up to 1962	...	£124
During 1962	...	£118
Total:-	...	£123

STANDARD GRANTS (Continued)

Of the 59 approved applications during 1962,

38 were for owner-occupiers,
5 were for farms and estates,
16 were for tenanted houses.

Of the 256 approved schemes altogether,

163 were for owner-occupiers,
26 were for farms and estates,
67 were for tenanted houses.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT AND MIXTURES

The storage of petroleum spirit and mixtures containing petroleum spirit is subject to strict control by annual licence. All licences contain conditions based on the model code of the Home Office.

88 licences were issued and 3 new installations were inspected and tested. Routine visits were made to other existing installations. No infringements were found during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into effect on the 29th August, 1960, repealing Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in so far as caravans are concerned.

This Act provides a new licensing system administered by District Councils to secure that all caravan sites, after Planning permission has been obtained, are properly equipped and run.

As far as new sites are concerned, the first stage is a decision by the Planning Authority as to whether the proposed site is or can be made suitable for caravan use. The second stage is how the site should be regulated and equipped, a matter for the District Council under licensing powers.

The District Council have formulated a comprehensive standard list of conditions including alternatives and these are applied under the following categories:-

- Schedule A - For sites of 1-3 caravans, approved for periods of up to 2 years.
- Schedule B - For sites of 1-3 caravans, approved for periods of over 2 years.
- Schedule C - For sites of 4 or more caravans - non-commercial (i.e., such as works' sites)
- Schedule D - For sites of 4 or more caravans - commercial (profit making)
- Schedule E - For holiday or similar sites.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS (Continued)

There are several large sites for caravans in the District as follows:-

- (A) Site for 120 residential vans - licensed to the 31st December, 1971.
This site is still being developed and is provided with water closets and waste water drainage to sewer, electricity, and main water.
- (B) Site for 99 residential vans - licensed to the 31st July, 1965.
This site also is in course of development, each van having its own water closet, waste water gulley and water standpipe, with drainage to sewer. Electricity supplies are being arranged.
- (C) Site for 12 residential vans - licensed to the 31st December, 1963.
This smaller site has water closets and waste water disposal points connected to the sewer, main water and electricity.
- (D) Site for 25 residential vans - licensed to the 31st December, 1965.
This site is occupied by the didcal (semi-gypsy) type of dweller and has chemical closets, main water standpipes and waste water soakaways. The Council's service of pail closet collections includes this site.
- (E) Site for 70 vans - holiday occupation only from May to October each year - licensed permanently.
This site has been in operation for many years and is used entirely by owner/occupiers, no sub-letting or residential use. Each caravan has its own chemical closet. Main water standpipes are sited at convenient points.
The site is run in conjunction with a farm and the owner has it under constant supervision.
- (F) Site for 70 vans at Lasham Airfield - use restricted to persons connected with gliding - licensed permanently.
Main water is provided by means of standpipes and most vans have their own chemical closets. In addition there are ranges of closets provided by the Gliding Society.
Proposals are in hand for a new clubhouse which will include a number of water closets and showers to be available for the caravanners. The Council's service of pail closet collections includes this site.

Apart from the above, there are two small works sites, for 6 and 4 caravans respectively, permanently licensed with use restricted to employees only. In both cases some employees of the organisations concerned spend varied periods in different parts of the country in connection with their employment, returning to base in the interim.

There is also one other site, licensed permanently, used as showmen's winter quarters, use being restricted to members of the Showmen's Guild.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS (Continued)

During the year, licence applications for single caravans were dealt with as follows:-

- (1) 20 were approved for periods of 1-2 years for residential accommodation, mainly in gardens of private houses.
- (2) 6 were approved for applicants building dwellings on the same site, the period of the licences being limited to the completion date of the dwellings.
- (3) 13 applications were refused Planning permission and were, therefore, not licensable.

At the end of the year, there were 31 licences in force for single caravans and 3 licences each for 2 caravans. The number of removals amounted to 10.

All the large sites are well run and involved no special problems, although frequent routine inspections are made.

As regards individual caravans, however, problems arise where no prior application is made for permission and many visits are necessary, (when the presence of the particular van becomes known), to regularise the position. It does seem to me personally that where the single caravan is concerned, the decision as to licensing should be left to the discretion of the Local Authority as, firstly, they have an intimate knowledge of the area and its people; secondly, most of the applications are hardship cases; and thirdly, most requirements are for fairly short periods of 1-2 years. After all, it is not the caravans that are being dealt with but the people who occupy them. This procedure, in my opinion, would greatly facilitate control of the single caravan.



I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. John Blackwell, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Chartered Municipal Engineer, for the following statistics relating to Building Byelaws and Planning, local authority housing, sewerage and public cleansing.

BUILDING BYELAWS AND PLANNING

The total number of plans deposited with the Council for building works and development was as follows:-

(1) Under Building Byelaws	.....	545
(2) Planning applications only,)		
i.e., electricity lines, )	.....	417
outline applications,)		
moveable dwellings etc.)		

Total number of plans deposited:- 962

The number of new private dwellings completed by private enterprise during the year was 255.

The number of temporary building licences in force was 15, one licence being cancelled during the year. These buildings are all regularly inspected with a view to maintenance in a good state of repair.

PUBLIC WORKS

HOUSING

The number of dwellings provided by the Council as at the 31st December, 1962, was as follows:-

Pre-War dwellings, permanent	.....	78@
Post-War dwellings, permanent	.....	786
Post-War dwellings, temporary	.....	116
Total number of dwellings:-		<u>980</u>

NOTE: @ This figure includes 16 houses at Headley purchased by the Council during the year from the Headley Public Utility Society.

During the year 44 new Council houses were completed.

SEWERAGE

Sewage received and treated at the Council's sewage works at Lindford was at the rate of 288,165 gallons per day.

These works treat sewage from Bordon, Whitehill, Lindford, Headley, Grayshott, the Military Camp at Bordon, and part of an adjoining area of the Haslemere Urban District Council.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

All public cleansing work is carried out by the Council's own vehicles and staff.

Refuse Collection

A general scheme of full refuse collection operates throughout the District. Weekly collections are made in the parishes of Whitehill and Grayshott, the remainder being served fortnightly.

The Council also undertake a weekly collection of domestic refuse from the married quarters in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps, together with regular removal of refuse from unit incinerators.

The refuse collecting vehicles averaged a total of 3,628 miles per month, collecting an average per month of 2,675 cubic yards of refuse.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at various tips throughout the District. The main tip is on Council land at Headley.

Cesspool Emptying

Cesspools and septic tanks were emptied upon request by owners as follows:-

Private properties	.....	1,856 loads
Council properties	.....	1,560 loads
Total number of loads (750 gallons approx)	.....	<u>3,416 loads</u>

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Nightsoil Collection

Collections of nightsoil are made in defined areas of most parishes, some twice weekly and some once weekly.

The cesspool and nightsoil vehicles averaged a total of 2,513 and 919 miles per month respectively.

Nightsoil collections decrease as new domestic drainage systems are installed and cesspool emptying increases accordingly.

Public Conveniences

The Council maintain public conveniences at Bordon and Grayshott.

Depots

The cleansing service vehicles operate from depots at the Council Offices in Alton and at the Sewage Works at Lindford.

